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MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1873.

The Pope is said to be in a lethargic state. - The rumor of Mr. Bancroft's resignation is denied. Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas were treacherously murdered by the Molocs at a peace conference; Mr. Meacham was dangerously wounded, and Mr. Dyer was

the only Peace Commissioner who escaped. The Secretary of a Hoboken savings bank has absconded. = Jay Gould gave additional testimony before the Eric Investigating Committee. Archer freight contract has been revoked. - The Grand Jury are examining brokers in regard to usurious rates of interest. === Easter services were held in the Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopal Churches. Gold, 118], 119, 118]. Thermometer, 41°, 48°, 44°.

It is semi-officially announced from Washington that neither Mr. Low, United States Minister to China, nor Mr. De Long, Minister to Japan, has sent his resignation to the State Department. This bulletin is undoubtedly put out to quench the ardor of numerous patriots who desire to quit their country for their country's good. On the other hand, a well-informed San Francisco journal says Mr. De Long's resignation went through that city to Washington about one week ago. The patriots are anxious and hungry. The Minis-

ters are tranquil. Considering what great difficulty our law officers have in securing justice to our own criminals, the decision in the English extradition case is fortunate. Judge Woodruff of the United States Circuit Court was asked to dismiss the writ of habeas corpus in the case given up all hopes of success, accepted with large House, to get the people really repreof Macdonnell, the alleged Bank of England forger. His decision on the points raised by met; the Indians repeated again their already Macdonnell's counsel is so clear, sensible, and rejected altimatum. It was refused, and they ation to bribe for this or that special interest, macdonnell's counsel's sophisms that we began their murderous work so promptly that and Jay Gould and Commodore Vanderbilt inited by a verdict in his favor.

wonder why we do not oftener see legal technicalities overraled in the interest of justice

We shall be compelled to delay until Wednesday, the 16th inst., the publication of THE TRIBUNE Lecture Extra containing the seven lectures at New-Haven, by Henry Ward Beecher lately announced. This sheet, we incline to believe, will have the largest sale of any which we have issued, possibly excepting that containing the Tyndall lectures. There is but a limited space reserved for advertisements, which will only be accepted without any display and at the uniform rate of \$3 per line.

A considerable defalcation in the Hoboken City Savings Bank is another unpleasant reminder that more careful supervision of these institutions is needed. The banks for savings deposits are custodians for the most part of the frugal earnings of the poor. They ought to be managed with great care and prudence. But this last is one of a train of similar disasters which have been heaviest on people who can least afford to lose money. A glimpse at "life" is given in the statement that "there is a woman in the case" of the Hoboken defaulter.

It is indicative of the boldness and the unscrupulousness of the Custom-house Ring that the first of the fraudulent claims left unpaid by the old Ring which it provides for, is the notoriously dishonest bill of James O'Brien as Sheriff. There is not a question that this claim against the county was altered, fraudu- creature who needs only kindness to make him lently increased, and made without warrant of law; and that it is now to be paid only in redemption of a political bargain made last Fall between Mr. Murphy and O'Brien. The Assembly has already smuggled through a bill for this purpose, and the Senate will doubtless as obediently pass it to-day, the Committee having already arranged to report it favorably, The gentlemen selected to audit and compel payment of this claim, which even Mr. Peter B. Sweeny declared grossly and outrageously fraudulent, are Corporation Counsel E. Delafield Smith, Henry H. Anderson, and William C. Barrett. Considering the political and personal relations of the first to the Ring which orders payment, and of the second and third named gentlemen to Mr. O'Brien, who is to be paid, we doubt if respect for popular opinion will permit either of them to act; and the Ring had better nominate examiners with less reputation to lose.

THE RESULTS OF OUR INDIAN POLICY The Modoc War, which began in petty mutual wrongs and has dragged its course along in folly and vacillation ever since, is saved from being ridiculous by the horror of its the Lava Beds, it is probably too late to quench latest scenes. The massacre of Good Friday in the Lava Beds will preserve to all time the have lighted. If they are suffered to escape, memory of this discreditable and ignoble quarrel. No other event in our history is so characteristic of the brutish ferocity and ignorance of the Indian, and no victim of that blind fury can compare in dignity, in virtue, and in position, with Gen. Canby. When we consider that for three centuries our race has been engaged in almost constant warfare with the aborigines, it is remarkable that so few men of rank or wide reputation have been sacrificed upon the Caucasian side. The name of Braddock is the only one to be mentioned with that of Canby in military rank, and there is no comparison between the two in merit or in fame. A glory which was withheld from King Philip, from Red Jacket, Black Hawk, and Tecumseh, has fallen to the lot of the most brutal and groveling of the long line of savage chiefs. He probably knew nothing of the importance of his achievement. But among his accomplices and followers the anger and vengeance of a nation will only add luster to his crime. Cooper, in one of his most striking passages, describes the honor which the regicide Goffe met with among the Massachusetts braves when it was known "that he had "taken the scalp of a Sagamore." Whether the murderer of Gen. Canby is strangled by the law, or shot by the soldiers, or escapes to the mountains, he will possess now and hereafter, among the tribes of the North-West, the power and prestige which among savage races always go to the man who has dipped his hands in noble blood.

This frightful catastrophe is the natural and legitimate result of the conduct of the Government during the whole progress of this too small to accomplish anything, alternating with assurances of friendship which the Indians despised, and a promise of concessions which could not be made. The chiefs have seen themselves treated like foreign princes, yet could not be insured against hanging if they surrendered. The Commissioners have made them offers, which they evidently did not trust, of safe transportation and kind treatment upon reservations of which they knew nothing, and have refused them permission to settle on land which was familiar, with a promptness which must have confirmed the suspicion of the Modocs that the intentions of the white men were treacherous. When we have tried force it was with equally disastrous results. The savages defeated our attack with an ease which doubled their confidence and their exactions. When we tried to chastise them, we only gave them a victory. When we tried to gain their confidence we only excited their distrust. This fatality pursued the most trivial details. Only a week ago, while negotiations were pending, some of our soldiers stole some of Captain Jack's horses. He insulted the Commissioners and refused to talk further, and the horses were brought back. To the savage mind, incapable of any conception of justice or generosity, such an act could seem dictated by fear. Every only hour of negotiation and delay strengthened their belief in their own advantages and of State. They go to the Legislature as they the timidity and treachery of their enemies. Convinced that the whites would give them no concessions worth baving, and that the best course to pursue was the boldest, they resolved upon the murder of their leading men as a prompt and energetic manner of closing the talk and opening the war. It is saddening to think how perfectly and how increase in wealth, which makes coreasily they succeeded. There is an enormous ruption as dangerous to himself as the advantage in a fight on the side where there is no conscience. The squalid savage was thus enabled to overreach three gray-haired men, two of them leaders in civil and spiritual pursuits, and one a veteran soldier, equally distinguished for his character, his learning, and his honorable experience of two great wars. The savages carried out their plan effectively. Two of them came

into camp with professions of friendship and

submission. The Commissioners, who had

eagerness this unexpected overture. They

the important historical places of the conti- Judge ye. nent.

The situation created by this massacre is

of vital interest, not only to the life and wel-

fare of the frontier but also to the good name

of the country at large. There will be an im-

mediate outcry for reparation for the blood of Gen. Canby. He was a man universally esteemed and respected; a good soldier, a good citizen, a good man; valuable and hard to be spared in every relation of life. From the Belen Gate, where he won his first spurs, to that bleak mountain side where he died in his duty, there was not one hour of his life which was not useful and honorable. The army will burn to avenge him, and there is among us enough of the Norse and the Hebrew tradition of the debt of shed blood, to induce a majority, perhaps, of peacable citizens, at the thought of those honored and reverend heads torn and mangled by worse than brutish hands, to clamor for the extermination of the noxious race who did this murder. But it does not behoove the Government to act in obedience to clamor. Every step which has been taken, by orders from Washington, since the first outbreak of this wretched quarrel, has been ill-taken. The authorities-in this as in all other Indian policyhave obeyed in turn the dictates of two opposing influences; one, that of the philanteropists, who want the Indians christianized, the other, that of the frontiersmen, who want them killed. To the one the savage is a noble but misguided perfect; to the other he is a deadly vermin that requires only extermination. To the Government he is each, according to the humor of the hour. What we object to, and what the country would do well to protest against, is precisely this humor of the hour. Let the Government, for once, make up their minds, and act in one direction or the other. No Administration has ever made such parade of its Indian policy as that of Gen. Grantnone has so disastrously and utterly failed to keep peace on the frontier. It has announced one policy and then dropped it for another, according to the pressure of the moment at Washington. The consequence is marked in characters of blood from Arkansas to Oregon. The butchery on Good Friday is not the end. From every point of the border there are limts of preparation for the warpath. Kansas and Wyoming are startled at the attitude of the young men of the Kiowas, the Cheyennes, and the Arrapahoes. The farmers of Minnesota fear a general uprising of the Sioux. The Apaches and the troops are cutting each other's throats already in Arizona. Even if the Modocs are slaughtered in the flame which vacillation and incompetence the damage is irremediable for years. In any case, there is no time to lose as there are no

more blunders to commit.

OF LEGISLATIVE CORRUPTION. The sickening revelations before the Erie Committee justly arouse public indignation. It is a pity it should be wasted calling names and wreaking one's self upon expression. Denouncing Mr. Jay Gould in itself does no good. We have often enough expressed our opinion of him and of his works. But it does not seem to us that the state of affairs revealed in the Eric investigation is to be mended by merely standing off and making faces at him, after the silly fashion of some of our neighbors. And besides, there are too many at whom we should have to make faces. The new Erie board has been paying similar bills, and Mr. Vanderbilt is perfectly well known to be same business. The very thirty thousand doltory for the six Erie Senators was exactly balanced by the check drawn by Mr. Vanderbilt ostensibly for the six Central Senators. What has been done by and for the Midland would constitute an interesting chapter by itself. And nobody needs to be told of Mr. Thomas A. Scott and his achievements; or of the recent legislative triumphs of railroad corporations in the West.

As to New-York, it is childish to profess surprise, or any fresh horror. The politician who did not know that certain Albany legispetty war. There has been a show of force lators always stood out to be bought by the railroads, should be sent to an infant school. At this very moment, the New-York Central is refused the privilege of building along its present line other tracks to accommodate the business which everybody knows it cannot perform without more tracks, and everybody abuses it for not performing. Some of the legislators oppose it out of anger at the Central for the very lack of accommodation the new tracks are intended to remedy, or for some personal or local slight they wish to avenge ;-others merely know the Central must have it carried and is able to pay for the votes to carry it.

Well, what is Mr. Vanderbilt to do? It is shameful enough, and demoralizing enough; but does anybody doubt what Mr. Vanderbilt will do? Is it not morally certain that, unless impossible safeguards for the fragile legislative virtue can be invented, he will do just what he has done? Instead of shutting our eyes, and screaming ourselves black in the face with the ejaculation of hard names, is it not better to consider a remedy?

That remedy, we make make bold, in a word, to propose. It is to make the popular branch of the Legislature too big for Mr. Vanderbilt, or Mr. Jay Gould, or Mr. Thomas A. Scott to buy. Who ever heard of the purchase of a Connecticut Legislature? The "Shad-eaters" are too numerous; there are two of them from every town in the get elected to be Justice of the Peace. It is a little bit of local honor,-not a thing to make money out of. The member is personally known to well-nigh every constituent he has. He is subject to a scrutiny as to his acts, his associations, his earnings at the State Capital, his number of his fellow-members makes it difficult to the lobbyist. Give us such a House, for the New-York Legislature; and Gould and Vanderbilt would find it too big to purchase, while the members would find it too dangerous to be purchased.

Then put an end to special legislation, from which nine-tenths of the corruption springs, and we may yet have the fountains of law flow pure again. Our people are not wholly corrupt. Give us a chance, through a sented, not merely the office-holders and the office-seekers; take away the perpetual tempt-

no resistance was possible, and in a moment will find their labors in controlling legislathe desolate council ground became one of tures lightened. We speak as to wise men

THE CHARTER.

The Custom-house comes up smiling after each knock-down. It has been three days since the Union League floored them; and here they are again. Saturday night Senator Conkling rallied

them. There were present Murphy and Arthur, Laffin, and Hugh Gardiner, with Bliss, Jr., Davenport, Sharpe, Acton, and the rest. The business of these men was to provide the people of New-York with the Charter they don't want. To this end the scheme the Union League defeated was substantially agreed upon,to turn out all the heads of Departments, and leave the appointment to the Mayor and President of the Board of Aldermen. It is even reported that for this Mr. Conkling himself is to make a pilgrimage to Albany.

Well;-little as we like the Senate scheme, leaving everybody in (Green fortunately included), and giving appointments to the Mayor with confirmation by the Aldermen, we are puzzled to see wherein it is inferior to the latest Custom-house incubation. Is it impossible for this Reform Legislature to give a decent organic law, taking the City Government out of politics, making the Mayor responsible for appointments, and giving the people a chance to turn him out when he fails to secure them good government? If not,-why then, as to these shapeless and swindling schemes, we can only say, "A 'plague on both your houses."

THE REVEREND MR. ANCIENT. There is a well known cotemporary writer of fiction who is very fond of illustrating the

weaknesses and the virtues-far more the virtues than the weaknesses-of the clergy of the Anglican Establishment. To him are we indebted, not only for the Bishop and Mrs. Proudie, but for the saintly precentor of Barset, for Dean Arabin, poor Mr. Crawley, and that model of manly ecclesiasticism, Archdeacon Grantley. But it never entered Mr. Trollope's imagination to fancy so heroic a specimen of clerical manhood as the ghastly realities of the last few weeks have revealed to us. We need hardly say we refer to the humble missionary priest on the coast of Nova-Scotia who periled his own life, without a thought of it, to rescue more than one of the victims of the Atlantic. When, and for some time after, the ship went on shore, we read that Mr. Ancient-his first name, so obscure is he, is not known-was on the shore watching those who, dead or alive, reached it, ready and active to give succor and relief. He was no sailor, no wrecker, no coast-guardsman. At last, he saw there was need of something more. There were men and children, no women, clinging to the rigging, and the selfish, frightened sailors were leaving them, and saving their own worthless lives. Then was the time to act. He called for a boat, which cowardice readily yielded to him, and with two, or at most three, hands, in that boiling surf, whose very lulls were perilous, pulled off to the wreck. He reached it, clambered up the side, and rescued more than one human life. The contrast with the panic-stricken officer he saved, as related by THE TRIBUNE correspondent, is picturesque, with a tinge of the ludicrous. The man complained that "his shins were broken," and the quick reply was: "Never 'mind your shins" (were there not a clergyman in the case we could fancy a stronger expression); "it's your life we're after.' And he dragged him into the boat; and carried him and others to the shore, and nursed and tended them kindly, and, when all rescue of the living was over, cared for likewise a wholesale and retail operator in the the bodies that were brought ashore, helped with his own strong arms to dig their graveslar payment voted by the Reform Erie Direc- not in trenches, but separately-and, as a ninister of the church, gave them Christian burial in the forms of that classic liturgy which all of every denomination who speak the English language love. All honor, then, to

the poor parish priest of Terence Bay! And is it, we ask, to stop here? Is this all that is to reach him in that secluded and desolate corner of creation? For the sake of humanity and Christian sympathy-so much vaunted-we hope not. For the sake of American sentiment, easily enough aroused, we hope not. The sailor who saves a wrecked or abandoned ship has his salvage. The wrecker gets his liberal pay, and often his plunder too. Chronometers are voted to gallant captains and mates, and deservedly so. Grace Darling is embalmed in poetry and painting. And is nothing to be said, or rather done, for this modest, retiring man, who has the misfortune to be a clergyman? Were he a soldier, he would have the Victoria cross. It is not for us to indicate now what mode of acknowledgment should be adopted. That in England something will be done we doubt not. She never neglects her heroes. But there were on board that ship American men and women and children, and we of America, we of commercial New-York whither this wretched craft was destined. should do something. A movement, we notice, is on foot among the clergy of the denomination to which Mr. Ancient belongs, and already one of his brethren-whom from his initials we recognize as among the most eminent-has contributed of his means. But it must not be a mere professional or sectarian recognition. What form it should take we leave to others to determine.

We are so in the habit of thinking and talking of the Establishment with its privileges and pluralities, its pensions and its palaces, as something prosperous and splendid, that we shut our eyes to the sight and our hearts to sympathy with the poor parish and missionary clergy, especially in the Colonies. Take such a case as this, and we refer to it as no proof of merit, but as a claim on sympathy. Can anything be imagined more desolate, more penury-stricken, than a sea-coast parish on the iron-bound coast of Nova Scotia? Here, in his function, does this poor clergyman thanklessly labor. Here, on less than fifty pounds a year, he lives and will die. Here he may be cheered by our liberality. His heroism on that dark night of despair shines forth very brightly; and it was bright, too, to save, over those wild waters.

Art and law are agreeably mingled with psychology in a Wheeling (Va.) case. A "spiritual photographer" contracted to furnish a prominent citizen not only with a photograph of his deceased spouse, but with the same greatly enlarged or, as we may say, extended. When the great picture was sent home, the widower found it to be not in the least like his buried love, and he indignantly declined to hang it up at any price. Action being brought to compel him to receive this counterfeit presentment, all the photographers and portraitpainters united in testifying that a worse portrait they never saw; and the widower's heart was re

EASTER-TIDE.

A JOYOUS DAY IN THE CHURCHES. SERVICES IN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

The fierce wind which swept over the city on Saturday had been tempered yesterday morning to the flocks of people who threaded their way toward the principal churches, and the sun shone invitingly, albeit the streets were damp and otherwise unfavorable to pedestrianism. In every church the usual congregation was swelled by those who have no fixed place of worship but appear in astonishing numbers at festival times. The beauty of the decorations and the services at the Protestant Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches seemed to surpass the attempts of former years, and almost to vie with the displays of older countries. Promises to this effect had been made. and the gathering of mere spectators as well as wor shipers exceeded the capacity of many edifices. Within half an hour of both morning and afternoon service time, finely-dressed men and women, on foot and in carriages, swarmed through the by-ways and thoroughfares eading to the localities marked in the distance by a graceful spire or solid tower. The rich outnumbered the poor in some streets, those in mean attire figuring rarely in the streams of rich colors which surged in the streets and through the fretted entrances to the temples. In more obscure neighborhoods, again, the mass represented every degree of poverty, and even squalor, with devout fronts and carnest voices. The impression to the optimist who had wandered through the city must have been confirmatory of his belief in the strong religious undercurrent which exists in apparently the most materialistic communities. OLD TRINITY.

Old Trinity's chimes broke out early yesterday in silver

notes to summon people to the doors of the temple which answers the purposes of an English cathedral. It might have been a crowd pressing toward the porticees of Notre Dame, so varied in character and immense in numbers was that which responded. The vast streams of people came toward the church from every adjoining avenue; there was no ebb, and the current swept into the mas sive edifice, filling aisles, pews, and ground ordinarily forbidden to unprivileged persons. Lines of carriages arrived, with flattering crests and mottoes in the enameled panels, and liveried footmen before and behind them; delegations from remote corners of the city lowed; fashionably-dressed men came down from hotels, and, indeed, representatives of numberless classes and many nations mingled in the throng. Soon all the space was occupied; the atmosphere within, at first chilly and still, became warm, misty, and filled with a constant murmur. crowd instead of diminishing as the hour for the beginning of the services arrived, increased, its constituents contesting sharply with one another for the right of entrance. The doors were blocked, and strings of people formed around the church and from the northern and southern entrances into the street. Guardians were stationed at the portals to refuse further admission, and many of the crowd then made special appeals. One woman declared that she was bitterly cold and merely wished to get inside the church to warm herself; others claimed to be pew-holders, and upon giving satisfactory proof were admitted. An austere old Quaker inquired if it was customary to place police officers at the doors of houses of worship, and receiving an affirmative reply, his way out, half-amazed and half-indignant. Through the morning a large propertion of the persons unable to gain entrance lingered beneath the windows, as if eager to gratify their famished ears with the faint strains of the music that floated through. The chancel was partly hidden with flowers of exquisite color and delicate perfume, which relieved the cold gray of the walls and pillars even more than the handsome toilets of the women who filled the pews. When at last the grand organ had ended the voluntary from Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, and the christers rose in the anthem, the music seemed to fill all parts of the building completely and equally, swaying the auditors into sympathetic rhythm. So, until the programme was ended, and the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix had delivered his sermon on the significance of the celebration, the great congregation was held in an almost unbroken spell. In the evening the attendance was again very large.

CHRIST CHURCH.

In Christ Church (P. E.), at Fifth-ave. and Thirty-fifthst., there were four services, all largely attended. The first service took place at 7 a. m.; the Holy Communion was administered at 8 a. m.; morning prayer was offered was administered as a. h., however, at 3:30 p. m., and the second evening service at 7:30 p. m. Elaborate preparations had been made for Easter, and the result was apparent. The floraid decorations were choice and artistically arranged, but not so abundant as those of last year. At the foot of the altar was a large bouquet of the richest exotics in varied colors. Upon the aitar was a striking center-piece, made of tuberoses and white pinks, on which flowed the motto, "Christ is kiseo," in pink letters. Directly over this center-piece was a star of byacinths inclosed with a circle, of green. On the left side of the center-piece stood a cross and anchor combined and envirentheory on the right afford crown. The tail cruciffx over the middle of the aitar sustained a garland of white and green, while higher still there stood upon the altar canopy an exquisite cross of flowers, surmounted with a coronet. The candelbrams at the right and left of the altar, having each 13 gas-jets, in miniation of candles, were aderted with clegant devices. Above all, high over the airar, bazed a brilliant star made up of gas-jets. On the walls of the chancel were a harp—which breathed fragrames in place of sound—and an entwined cross and anchor. The lecters and the four were also decorated. On the gailery, beneath the rail, were the words, prominent in letters of t 10 a. m.; evening prayer at 3:30 p. m., and the second lectern and the fout were also decorated. On the gallery, beneath the rail, were the words, prominent in letters of fire, "Glory to God on High." The music was rendered by two boy choirs and by the following artists: Mrs. Huogene O. Brown, Miss Hattle M. Gibbs, Mrs. Osgood of Boston, Miss Riba, and Miss Hewlet, sepranos; Miss Fairman of England, Mrs. Florence Knox, Miss Toett, and Miss Baron, altos; Nelson Varley of Eugland, Mr. Packard of Boston, and Messrs, Graf, Toedt, and Busch, tenors; Myron W. Whitney of Boston, and Messrs. Beckett, Aiken, and Bourne, baseos. The music was under the special charge of Dr. H. S. Cutler.

St. THOMAS'S CHUPCH.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH. Some 3,000 people attended the regular morning service in St. Thomas's Church, at Fifth-ave, and Fifty-thirdst., yesterday, and the two other services, at 7 a. m. and the Sunday-school festival at 4 p. m., proved very at tractive. The flowers used in decorations were not extravagant in number, but were arranged in lovely designs and with rare taste. On the uniddle of the altar lay a snow-white Paschai lamb made of roses, pinks, and lilles of the valley. Against its neck leaned a delicate cross. On each side bloomed an immeuse basicst of the purest flowers. Over its head nung a crucifx of flowers bearing a coronet. The canopy over the Bushop's chair was covered with a basket full of color and perfune. On the platform before the altar rails stood three tail rustic stands, vivid with twining green and scarlet. The walls of the chancel were beautiful with hanging baskets of flowers, and the Mofat and Rogers memorini windows were likewise adorned. The Easter music was under the direction of George William Warren, organist. tractive. The flowers used in decorations were not ex-

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL. At St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Mott-st., between Prince and Houston-sts., there were low masses at 6, 7, 8, and 9 a. m., with solemn Pontifical High Mass at 10:30, cele brated by the Most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey, who also pronounced the Papal benediction. The mass was followed by a sermon from the Rev. Father John L. Spaulding, of Louisville, Ky., who took for mis theme the words: "He is risen; He is not here." The music at the morning services included Mozart's Twolith Mass and Concoue's "Regina Cœil." At 4 p. m. Corini's Vespers, Cherubini's "Regina Cœil." Dietch's "Magnificat," and Cauetti's "Tantum Ergo" were performed. This vesper service closed the day's worship. There was little display in the matter of extra decorations, but the large, high-vaulted building, the elaborate and thickly-ighted alar, the great window and pictures above, the richly-attired clergy, the impressive ceremonial, and the vast throng of worshipers, which took in every class from the mitered Archbishop to the sun-bonneted washerwoman, formed a significant spectacle. also pronounced the Papal benediction. The mass was ST. ANN'S CHURCH,

The tasteful alternation in the wood-work, the warm coloring of the upholstery, the rich, chaste altars, the dark blue roof with its stars or gold, and the perfect arrangement of lights and shadows, have at all times a happy effect at St. Ann's Church. Under the adoraments and services and associations of Easter this effect seemed doubled. The chief exercises of the day were solemn High Mass at 10:30, celebrated by the Paster, the Rev. T. S. Preston, assisted by the Rev. Father Boole, and followed by an appropriate sermion by the Rev. Father Daly of the Church of St. Frauers Xavier. The striking feature of the music was Liezt's Coronation Mass, which was first brought out at the coronation of the Emperor of Austria as King of Hungary in 1867, and which had never before been produced in New-York. Gounod's "Veni Creator" and Dachauer's "Regima Cehi" were also rendered. Near the close of the services the pastor called attention to the work of the Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, which has lately been established, is conducted largely under the auspices of St. Ann's Church, and is doing a large and most beneficent work. Vesper services were at 4:30 p. m. The floral decorations were exquisite. Notable among them were a finely proportioned harp of delicate white flowers, and the legends on the high altar, "Gloria," "Jesus," and "Christ is Risen." happy effect at St. Ann's Church. Under the adorn-

ST. STEPHEN'S CATHEDRAL. The Cathedral of St. Stephen, in Twenty-eighth-st. was crowded to its utmost capacity yesterday, both at the morning mass and at vespers. The Grand High Mass of the Resurrection was celebrated at 101, the choir of 10 voices being assisted by an orchestra of 30 pieces. The mass was composed by Mr. Danforth, the organist of the church. The marked features of the mass were the "Domine Dena" in the Gloria, the fugue ending this part, the "Et Incarnatus" and the "Resurrexii" of the "Credo," the "Sanctus," and the "Agnus Del." The solosits were Mme. Receiet, soprano, Murrier, alte, Mr. Bernard, tenor; and Coletti, bass, with H. B. Danforth organist and musical director. The sernon was preached by the Rev. Dr. McGiyun. Flowers of the rarest beauty were everywhere to be seen in laytsh profusion. Suspended directly over the high altar, which was covered with floral decorations, was a dove composed of white roses, while beyond and above a cross and crown of light illumined the beauty of the whole. Thousands of candies burned before the high altar and the altar of mass was composed by Mr. Danforth, the organist of the

the dirgin. Between the mass and vespers, and in the afternoon until the sinces of ovening gathered over the Cathedral, people crowded the aisles.

A POLITICAL ALLY TO BE REWARDED

CUSTOM-HOUSE PROMISES TO O'BRIEN TO BE ER. DEEMED-THE COUNTY TO PAY HIS PRAUDU. LENT CLAIMS AS SHEEDEY.

It will be remembered that it was repeated ly charged during the campaign of last Pall that Senator James O'Brien was a candidate for Mayoronly in the interest of the Gustom-house party. It was shown that Mr. Murphy conceded to him a number of places in the Navy-Yard and Custom-house, and promised him a large sum of money to conduct his canvass. Frequentiates views were accorded him at Mr. Murphy's office, and shortly after the Pennsylvania election a sum of money was offered O'Brien, but he declined to receive it because It was less than the amount agreed upon. But O'Bries had done his work well; the Custom-house ticket was elected and he insisted on his pay in full, and it has at last been conceded him. The bargain is to be closed to day at Albany; but instead of the Custom-house paying it the money is to be taken forcibly from the County treasury by act of Legislature. This process by what the new Ring with an ingennity learned by long part-nership with the old, is explained below. The following act, No. 758, was introduced in the As-

sembly on March 10, by Mr. Jacobs, and is to be voted on in the Senate to-day :

in the Senate to-day:

As Acramening Chapter 533 of the laws of 1871, antitled "An acta
make provision for the local government of the City and County of
New York," passed April 19, 1871.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Apmently, do enact as follows:
SECTION 1. Sec. 3 of Chap. 523 of the Laws of 1871, entitled "An acto make provision for the local government of the City and County
New York," passed April 19, 18:4, in hereby kinemade so as to read a
follows:

silows:

SEC. 3 The Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New York, Risse
A Addresson and William C. Barrett, are hereby authorized and disease
a unit and adjust the civina of James O Bires, late thereby of the Cap
of County, against the County of New York, which may be oseened
them by or on behalf of the said James O Bires., within 10 days the to them by or on behalf of the said James O Briem, within the passage of this set; and it shall be the stay of as Connsel, Hebry H. Anderson and William C. Barrett, and time and adjustment within 30 days after such claims as oppresented to them; and in case they shall omit it such period, such auditing and aljustment may pelied by mandamins. And upon such auditing and adjustment may be such a such as the said of the evidenced by a certificate under the layed of said. Corporate Controller of the City, and Country of New York to pay to O'Brien, or his order, the amount so suitled and adjusted after service upon and Controller of outce that said set daims after service upon and Controller of outce that said set daims.

authorized and directed to order and cause to be re-catation by law subject to faration within the City York, an amount sufficient in each rear to pay the hereby authorized, and also an amount sufficient is said bonds at their maturity. Sau. 2. This act shall take effect immediately. This claim is understood to amount to nearly if as quite \$104,000, and is known to be for the greater past fraudulent. The income of the office of Sheriff was now than doubled in 1869 by bills passed through the efferm of James O'Brien and the Ring; but not content with this munificent increase of his revenues, O'Brien at tempted to make the law retroactive, and to collect bills for the year and a half previous to the passage of the law during which he was Sheriff. The law previous to June, 1809, allowed 374 cents to the Sheriff for commitments of arrested persons to all prisons other than those of the State. The law whose passage O'Brien secured, and which went into effect on June 1, 1869, allows 50 cents to

which went into effect on June 1, 1800, allows 30 colors of commitments and discharges; and under this he charged the full rate both for commitment and discharge. He also construed the arrests and discharges by the poles of this city to be part of his work, at least he asked pay for it, and submitted bills for the amounts accompanied by the usual affidavits that the work had been properly a list of his monthly bills for this section. by the usual adidavits that the work had been properly performed. A list of his monthly bills for this service unperformed is in this office, showing his receipts from this source in a year and a half (June, 1, 1889, to bee, 1, 1870) to have been \$125,096 50. After his term had coded he submitted a bill for the same service for the first test and a balf of his term (January, 1868, to May 31, 1869 at the rates authorized by the law which did not go list effect until June 1, 1869. This bill amounts to \$168.86, and this is the claim which the Hing now propose to ave. pay.
As a further illustration of the francis perpetrated by

As a further illustration of the frauds perpetrated by O'Brien in this office it may be mentioned that in an irst bill against the county the thems were made out and swern to as being for the commitment of 1,639 prisoners, which, with other items, amounted to \$6,061.90. Subsequently, in want of money, he altered this bill to read 2,039 prisoners," and made the aggregate \$7,511.61. That bill was also swern to as correct and the money was paid. Shortly after establishing the rule of charging for police commitments O'Brien's mouthly bills ran up from six and seven thousand to eleven and even as high we fourteen thousand dollars' a mouth. In fact, it was his custom to charge according to his necessitie:.

This is the fraudulent claim which the Castom-bouse Ring will to-day order to be audited and paid. One of the men selected to audit the account is the Ring Corporation Counsel, E. Delanield Smith; Mr. Houry H. Anderson was O'Brien's candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and Mr. Willham C. Barret is his political manager in Apolio Hall and his private counsel.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Ohio Constitutional Convention is divided pretty evenly between the two parties. The latest estimate gives 54 Liberals and Democrats and R Republicans.

Congressman George W. McCrary of Iows declares his intention of ordering his back pay to be # turned to the Treasury, and, if practicable, to be applied to the reduction of the public debt. Congressman Rru tus Wells of Missouri has given his to charitable ins the ns in St. Louis.

Wisconsin seems to be following close upos the steps of Illinois in regard to the uprising of the farmers against railroad oppression. The La Cross Democrat says: "The press all over this State is begin ning to wake up and speak for the people. The farmer are organizing, and in 60 days Wisconsin will show their as fully alive to the subject of corporation abuses as its southern neighbor."

Down in Tennessee a newspaper (The Nach eille Banner) alludes to the back pay business with the greatest coarseness, and in fact without the slighted delicacy, calls it, in fact, "the Congressional steal." which is not the less severe because it is ungrammatical. It speaks with a kind of flippant irreverence of the who have declined " to pocket the swag," as if there led been a burglary or a highway robbery, or something of that felonious sort. It concludes by mourning that is the very brief list of the righteous eighteen, "a share tails to detect a single Tennesseean."

That President Grant at present really thinks of trying for a third term, is what we should not feel hberty positively to assert; but nobody knows what may happen, if his friends put it into his head. Avai down in Mississippi, and in the capital of that State. find Senator Alcorn openly declaring that he was "fet Grant for a third term." It is intimated that this THE merely for "buncombe," and intended to head of sector Ames in the Presidential estimation. "Ta-re is chance" says The Meridian Mercury "for Ames to that and go Alcorn a pite better; let him anacomos him. that and go Alcorn a price better; let him anaonas-solf for Grant for President during good behavior.

OBITUARY.

JOHN WATTS DE PEYSTER, JR. John Watts De Peyster, jr., son of Gen. John W. De Peyster, died on Saturday at the residence of the parents, at No. 59 East Twenty-first-st. The decused served during the early part of the Rebellion as teer aid-de-camp on the staff of his cousin, Gen. Philip Kearney, and was especially commended for his gallant? at the battle of Williamsburg. At the battle of Chancel lorsville he was Chief of Artillery of the Second Division Sixth Corps, with the rank of Major. For his gallanty on that and other occasions, on the recommendation of Major-Gen. Hocker, he was promoted successively to be Licutenant Colonel and Colonel. His funeral will take place to-morrow.

SAINT MARC GIRADIN.

M. Giradin, the eminent French writer and professor, died suddenly in Parks, on Friday last. He was born in that city in 1801, studied at the College of Henry IV., and competed for a professorship, but on account of his liberal opinions did not receive one uses after the Revolution of 1830, when he succeeded & Guizot as Professor of History, and was also named Master of Requests to the Council of State. Is 1804 M was called to the Professorship of Poetry at the Serbound and the same year was elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and continued except an interval of 18 months, until 1818. M. Girardin began in his twenty-sixth year to write for the Journal des Debals, and was honceforth a constant contribuid to that paper. He was the author of important world on general and dramatic literature, and also published interesting accounts of his travels in foreign lands. Is 1844 he succeeded M. Campenon in the French Academs He exercised, as teacher, great influence over the minds of students, and his lectures always attracted large

audiences. GRACE GREENWOOD'S LECTURE. A small audience greeted "Grace Grees wood" at Association Hall, on Saturday afternoon. He lecture, which was entitled "In Doors," was a plea is disguise for the enlarged liberties of women in chief tion, at work, and her political as well as her dones! relations. The matter of the lady was better than he manner; a delivery neither elegant nor forcible marre somewhat language which in the hands of a fluished